

# The Pensacola Journal

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THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1905

## WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on

sale at the following places in

the city:

Bay Hotel.  
Coe's Book Store.  
Depot News Stand.  
Gem Book Store.  
Merchants Hotel.  
Southern Hotel.  
Thompson's Book Store.  
Wagon Ice Cream Parlor.  
Waggoner's News Stand.  
Walker's Book Store.

## The Chattanooga Immigration Conference.

Newspapers throughout the South have taken various positions relative to the coming Chattanooga Immigration Conference, but none, as far as noted, are so radically opposed to the idea of the conference as the Birmingham Age-Herald. That paper had the following to say, in its issue of yesterday upon the subject:

The Chattanooga convention will assemble under a call that expresses the fear that immigrants will come "in such numbers as will inevitably lower our present peaceful labor conditions and mongrelize our population."

Georgia and the two Carolinas, were included in the original thirteen states, and not one of the three contains enough people of foreign birth to lower any standard or to mongrelize anybody. Not one of the three contains today, 15,000 people of foreign birth, although a million immigrants are added to this country yearly. Why then does the writer of the call fear a tidal wave of immigration? Why has his imagination become so heated?

He fears immigration, too, because it will destroy "our present peaceful labor conditions." Our labor conditions are peaceful enough, but a labor famine is abroad in the land. Land goes uncultivated, timber goes uncut, mines go unworked and mills go dwarfed in output simply because the supply of labor is short. This district needs 10,000 additional laborers today and all days, and a similar story goes up from every other southern state. Contractors cannot complete their tasks in season because the labor supply is deficient, and yet the call would have us believe the south is about to be overwhelmed with mongrelizing immigrants.

The only danger that exists is of a directly opposite nature, namely, we can not get enough immigrants. No other danger is in sight, or even has been in the history of the south. Instead of taking steps to limit or repel immigration steps should be taken to invite and attract white men of any and every nationality. We need more white men—more Italians, more Greeks, more Slavs, more Syrians. This district has several thousand of these people, and it wants many more, and the conference will not be permitted to drive away from us the labor we need and have learned to appreciate.

A special to the Chicago Record-Herald says that the President has ordered the collector of the port of San Francisco to collect duties on all dutiable articles brought home from the far east by Miss Alice Roosevelt. Just why such an order was necessary is not apparent.

The Birmingham oyster stew is about on a par with boarding house chicken broth, if one may judge by the following from the pen of Paul Cook, the Age-Herald's funny man: When you are feeling lonesome, When you are feeling blue, Just take a walk and contemplate The oyster in the stew?

It is said that gold, in large quantities, has been discovered on the Isthmus of Panama. Probably the same that was sunk there a few years ago by the French Canal Company.

The Age-Herald says Mr. Jerome is an ante grafter. If Mr. Jerome is grafting at all he's getting more than the ante—the whole pot probably.

President McCurdy, of the Mutual Life, says he is not a millionaire. Wonder how he escaped under the circumstances?

To The Pensacola Journal: Don't lose your temper. A return dose of the "malicious" medicine handed this day some time back by your news-

papers and your city authorities in attempting to locate yellow fever here should not so convuls you. Keep cool and clean up.—Mobile Item.

This is a very candid admission that the Item's recent false and libelous attack on Pensacola was pure malice, just as The Journal charged. A newspaper which is capable of the mendacity and malice displayed by the Item, and which brazenly admits it as the Item does in the above, is also capable of refusing to correct its false statements as the Item has so far refused to do.

## THE GAME OF PENALTIES

Watched from a certain angle, the affairs and business of daily life resemble a game which might be called, "PENALTIES."

Those players who are most alert, most adept, who have sharpest wits, rarely pay a "penalty," while the careless players are constantly "paying up."

There are no set rules in the game of "Penalties." It is a mere matter of "blundering and paying the fines."

Take the case of a man who buys a horse—knowing little about horses, and less about what they should cost, he pays about twenty-five dollars more than he would have needed to pay for the animal. He never read the ads. of people who had horses to sell, and, in effect, his \$25 penalty paid for this neglect.

Another man who owns a house, and rents it to the first inquirer who has sought him out since he put up the placard. He is not quite satisfied with the man's responsibility, and is a little reluctant about knocking off a few dollars from the already low rent—but there is no other tenant "in sight," and he accepts the doubtful one. His "penalty" is the eventual loss of two months' rent income, the cost of repapering the house, and of making repairs—all of which he could have avoided by spending a dollar or two in the first place for "To Let" ads, which would have placed prospective tenants in competition for his house, and would have enabled him to "take his choice."

The housewife blunders into "paying penalties" by asking her neighbor's servant to secure a servant for her—some "friend of hers." She gets a "breaker," and for most of the month watches the gradual destruction of china and despoiling of household "pretty things." She pays her "penalties" because she gave herself no room for CHOICE in selecting a servant—virtually delegating the selection to someone else. A "Help Wanted" ad, run for a few days, would have changed the affair from that of a place hunting the servant to that of a lot of servants hunting the place—which is a very different thing.

The person who works for too small wages, who pays too high rent, who "gives away" things which have a market value, or that could have been exchanged for more useful articles—that person is always a loser in the game of "penalties" and wholly because he doesn't realize the nature of the game.

## ADVICE TO WOMEN

### GETTING OFF CARS

E. W. O'Connor, claim agent of the Savannah Electric Co., writes the Savannah News as follows:

Editor Morning News: In your editorial of Oct. 2, you expressed regrets that the street railway company could not operate a school of instruction for the public as well as their trainmen, for the purpose of diminishing accidents.

The statistics of the Street Railway Claim Agents' Association, at their recent meeting in Philadelphia, shows that 65 per cent. of all accidents are due to women leaving a moving car the wrong way, that is, to grasp the grab handle with the right hand and face the rear of the car, the result is always the same, a fall backwards. There is no earthly excuse for this, by simply using the left hand on the grab handle, which would necessarily force

the one alighting to face the front of the car, or in other words, the direction in which the car is moving, then there is no danger of any one falling as they can recover quickly. Of course, the railway people use every means to caution passengers not to alight from a moving car, for if you will notice on the back of every bench, the legend: "Wait until the car stops" appear.

While in Philadelphia at the railway convention, the writer was a spectator of a very interesting test at the exposition grounds. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, at the suggestion of the claim agents, lent twelve of their best conductors for the purpose of demonstrating how much of an impossibility it was to disembark backwards from a moving car. The result was that eleven were thrown prone and the odd man turned in time to fall on his hands and knees. The car was running about five miles an hour at the time they were told to jump; of course they received their instructions to alight the same as a female would, they knew exactly what this meant, for 90 per cent. of all women will grab with the right hand as described above. Now, not to be too unreasonable about all the ladies, as every street car man in this city knows that at least one fine looking young lady leaves the cars at least twice a day on the corner of Bull and Bay streets, and invariably prefers the car to be in motion, but as this particular lady knows how to get off a car when in motion, why then is she absolutely no danger of her falling. However, it is better not to take any chances, but use the precaution to "Wait until the car stops."

## NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PAPERS.

### Will Resume Operations.

Colonel Frank Walpole, the famous fighting editor of the Manatee Record, who is always hungering and thirsting for a political slugging match, now that the summer is over and mosquitoes have quit biting, proposes to resume belligerent operations with such energy as may cause half the male citizens of Tampa to take to the woods. In the last issue of his paper he prints this terrifying threat: "A little later the Record proposes to handle a few political propositions without gloves. If a few people in Tampa and elsewhere get hurt we can't help it.—Punta Gorda Herald."

### Federal Quarantine Needed.

The Alabama quarantine against this country is a fair sample of the judgment exercised by state quarantine officers in general. The whole matter of inter-state quarantines should be under federal control.—De Unlik Breeze.

### An Alleged Extortioner.

Bill Brown's big ox wagon came in from the Big Cypress store on Tuesday, bringing 1,270 "cator" hides, the largest number ever brought here at one time. It is only three weeks ago since "Bill" brought in a shipment of over 800 hides. "Bill" says he is doing his best to get all the "gators" in the Everglades before Governor Broward carries out his drainage schemes. Bill sold his hides to R. A. Henderson, receiving a little over \$1,000 for his three weeks' haul of hides.—Ft. Myers Press.

### The "Gainesville Spirit."

The "Gainesville Spirit" still rages with unabated vigor in Florida's progressive inland city. At the recent bond election there were only 27 votes out of a total of 272 against the proposition to spend \$115,000 for city improvements. The result is that Gainesville will have sewers, paved streets, electric lights and a hospital. Gainesville deserves all the prosperity that is coming its way.—St. Augustine Record.

### Why Draw the Line?

Why should Albert Gilchrist draw the culinary line on fried okra? What's the matter with stewed oyster plants and roasted parsnips? If he expects the housewives of Florida to boom him for governor he must not stop at one lonesome recipe to swell the table delicacies. He must remember that Wallace Stewart is in the hotel business and will soon be in a position to dish out recipes by the column.—Ocala Banner.

The Journal Printed During September, 1905, a Total of

136,450 COPIES

or an average of 5,248 DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,300
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,300
Sept. 4, 5,000	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,225
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,550
Sept. 11, 5,300	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250
Total for the month.....	136,450
Average per day.....	5,248

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.  
FRED A. SWEET,  
Circulation Mgr.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1905.  
J. P. STOKES,  
Notary Public.

## A Pointer for Insurance Men

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVERTISER.

This is the psychological moment for insurance companies to advertise. They ought to appeal to the public in full pages, and do so in all those papers wherein their presidents and managers are being raked over the coals, wherein they are being put down as the worst criminals, although they are not a bit worse than the managers of other big institutions. In those very papers they ought to show to the public how nothing has been proved against the safety of their antagonists, the legislative inquisitors, the press, the policyholders' associations, all these people admit the safety of the policyholders' life insurance policies. If that is so—and it is so—where is the excuse for the public not to take out insurance, and where is the excuse for treating, even with less regard than they usually do, the insurance agents who respectfully call the attention of those who are not insured to the necessity of protecting their families, for they may die at any minute, and surely no one can say—no one ever dared to say—that in cases like this the widows would not promptly get the money.

The advertising managers of insurance companies now have the chance to talk INSURANCE—usually they, spoke in their advertisements about their presidents. Let them now say—and they can carry conviction—that insurance companies are all right in the truest and the strictest term of the word, and that there is no reason for the people at large to refuse buying insurance for themselves and their families because Mr. McCall gave \$150,000 in twelve years to the Republican campaign. Great as this sum appears to be, in reality it affects each policy-holder's \$1,000 policy to the extent of less than a penny!

## THE BRICKLAYERS STRIKE AT TAMPA.

Tampa Tribune.

The deplorable tragedy at the meeting of the Bricklayers' Union Monday night, resulting in the death of one man, and the serious wounding of another and the indefinite deprivation of liberty of another, is to be regretted—but it shall not fall of good results if it shall impress upon workmen as a class the possible consequences which may result from unnecessary strikes, which always have the calamitous results, either to one side or the other.

The members of the local Bricklayers' Union who precipitated the trouble which led to Monday night's tragedy by their arbitrary strike of some time ago cannot be justified under any conception of their cause which may be advanced. Their purpose was clearly to put the McGucken Bros. out of business if they possibly could, quitting their employment without reason while they had important contracts in progress, in which they were under heavy forfeit and to whom the suspension of their work even temporarily, meant serious loss. The contractors, suddenly without workmen, did the only thing possible to them—went to Jacksonville and employed negro bricklayers, accepting only strictly union men—men who, though black, held the

same sort of credentials as the white strikers here and who were as fully entitled to the protection and support of the union as the local men. The white strikers here were, of course, resentful against the contractors as well as the men they brought here to take the places which they had voluntarily vacated. The white bricklayers have since adopted every method they could devise to give the McGucken Bros., and the negro union men, all the trouble possible. Several personal difficulties occurred, culminating in the tragedy of Monday night, which, if creditable evidence is to be believed, was precipitated by an attack upon young McGucken, brother of the contractors, by one or more of their number.

The bricklayers are better paid than any other class of labor in Florida. They receive \$5 per day for eight hours' work. Reputable contractors tell the Tribune that, even with this extraordinary good pay, it is next to impossible to get the majority of them to work a full week, no matter how pressing may be the demand for the completion of a contract.

For the unfortunate victims of the tragedy, particularly the families of the men involved, the Tribune has the deepest sympathy. It should read a strong and powerful lesson to labor unionism in general and the bricklayers in particular that other workmen have a right to work and to live as well as they, and that there is no monopoly of the God-given right to earn a living vested in any one organization under the sun.

## THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

### ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.
2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.
3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.
4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agronomic, *Stegomyia Fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyia* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly

and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia Fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the "bitten person." Therefore, in estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The *Stegomyia Fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days); it may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence), and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

## Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is as non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons, which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

- (A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

- The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

- (B) Screens.

- All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbinet or cheese cloth, which can be laced or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

- (C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

- Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stifle the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is as efficient as the most potent in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will diminish their unpleasantness.

- The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

- The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

- Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

- Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

- Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

- The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

- Cracks can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

- The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

- The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

- NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

- Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

The Journal delivered to any part of the city at 10c Week